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FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

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TROUSERS

in Grey Flannel. From \$7.00 per pair.

BLAZERS

in Blue, Green or Brown Flannel.

SWEATERS

in Coat or Pull-over Style.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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TELEPHONE 29

(108)

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MANUFACTURING CO.,
LTD., the largest Paper

Mill in the Orient, having

capacity of turning out over

200,000,000 lbs. a year, with 30

stands paper-machines, we are in

a position to execute any number of

orders satisfactorily at short notice.

Correspondence in ENGLISH is respectfully solicited.

(1174)

INDIGESTION
Biliousness-Flatulence

These distressing ailments and a great many other troubles
besides, arise from a disordered state of the stomach, liver and
bowels, and can only be banished by restoring those organs to pro-
per working order so that they can digest food thoroughly and natu-
rally. Indigestion and attendant miseries yield to Mother Seigel's Syrup.

YIELD TO MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

This popular remedy contains medicinal extracts and other ingredients
which tone up the stomach, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the
action of the bowels, and thus restore those organs to healthy
activity. Thousands of people avoid indigestion and all its
consequences just by taking thirty drops of Mother Seigel's
Syrup daily, after meals. Their appetite is improved, they
eat without fear of pain (colic), and the whole system
benefits accordingly. Their pleasant experience may
be yours, if you take Mother Seigel's Syrup.

THE IDEAL
DIGESTIVE TONIC

(102)

(20)

GERMAN CHANCELLOR.
BOGUS REFORM SCHEME.

A recent message from Berlin says:—
Speaking before the Main Committee
of the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis, the
Imperial Chancellor, announced that it
was proposed, provided the Federal
Council consented, to form a "Free Com-
mission" of seven members of the Reich-
stag and seven members of the Federal
Council, under the presidency of the
Imperial Chancellor. It was to be a free
commission, the members of which must
not be regarded as members either of the
Reichstag or of the Federal Council. The
Chancellor continued:—

I am grateful that you have expressed
your willingness to co-operate in carrying
out my proposals. We shall endeavour to
ascertain, in joint consultation, what
proves to be practicable and durably use-
ful. The necessity for discussing certain
fundamental questions within a limited
circle, in order to ensure their confidential
nature, has been proved. When I said
that members of the new Commission are
not to be regarded as persons authorised
by the Government or parties, I meant
that it is out of the question that in every
single case Government or party repre-
sentatives should join the Commission
with instructions, or should report to
their party after a council had been held.
Matters which are still in course of
development, and may undergo altera-
tions, and are not ripe for public dis-
cussion, we may, and will, discuss con-
fidentially, and finally attain a solution
which then can be made public. I have
gained the conviction that these con-
fidential discussions in a narrow circle
will lead to real progress. It is, of course,
the task of leading men of every party
to participate in the discussion in the
spirit of their own party.

It is in this manner that closer contact
between the Government and parties is to
be established. Each party leader is to
join the Commission, which affords the
certainty that the opinion of each party
will be heard. This guarantees the fruit-
ful progress of discussions. Of course,
leaders must remain in close contact with
their parties, because it can only then be
expected that the parties will generally
endorse what has been discussed. I believe
that to arrange the committee's delibera-
tions in this way will best serve the pur-
pose. Beyond that we have not worked out
a programme, neither have I contemplated
a permanent solution. My first endeavour
will solely be to approach the solution of
pending questions in co-operation with the
leaders of the big parties. This ought to
dispose of the objections uttered here.

It has been regarded as a joke that a
Reichstag deputy should be appointed a
Prussian Minister, and that a Prussian
Minister should be appointed State
Secretary of the Imperial Service. For
the post of Prussian Minister of Justice,
with his many responsibilities, I need a
functionary with the official past of
Dr. Spahn, while for the Imperial
Ministry of Justice, which only occupies
itself with legislative affairs, and with
their special future development, a man
is required of great practical experience,
and one who by close contact with wide
public circles is thoroughly versed in their
needs. The selection of persons has there-
fore, been made on well considered, prac-
tical grounds. I had no inclination nor
reason for joking.

BATTLE OF VERDUN
GERMAN CHANGE OF TACTICS.

[FROM G. D. PERRIS.]

The offensive of the army of Verdun is
enlarged steadily, methodically, and with
unbroken success.

One of the most remarkable features of
the week's fighting has been the large
proportion of officers captured—larger by
a third than in December last. I have
reported the virtual extinction of the 5th
Division of Reserve in attempting to
defend Dead Man Hill. Its three regiments
lost in prisoners alone 2,794 men and
sixty-nine officers, and there can only
now be behind the German lines a pitiful
remnant. It would be mean to scoff at
the quality of the men, some of whom were
no doubt brave enough, but still the fact
that among these prisoners were cooks,
cyclists, and bandmen, as well as warriors
of the Brandenburg type, as imperiously
advertised, is significant, and it does not
exactly support the patriotic pessimists
who have frowned over some of my earlier
calculations of the decline of German
military strength. In the hope of stiffen-
ing the men reports were circulated in the
trenches of the cruel treatment of prisoners
by the French. Every one of them
knew that Dead Man Hill was a vital
position which had cost thousands of lives
to preserve. Nevertheless, 2,794 of these
once terrible Brandenburgers surrendered
at a stroke, and with them sixty-nine of
the officers whose predecessors used to
march down to the cages in the rear with
haughty eyes and nose in the air, one or
two at a time. There is something pro-
digiously changed in the State of Brand-
enburg. Compare the results of Hill 304
and Dead Man, and there will be no need
to argue over the presence of the German
official and semi-official writers, that the
former position was voluntarily aban-
doned. Both are admittedly of great
value, and on June 28th, July 17th, and
August 1st last hard and bloody fighting
took place for the banks of Hill 304.

Why were 2,803 prisoners taken on
Monday on Dead Man and only some 300
on Friday? The answer springs to the
lips. The German command dare not risk
the repetition of such a disaster.

It was not the only one. A single
regiment of the 25th Reserve Division, the
168th, composed of Hessians, who had been
implored by General von Mohn to "hold
their positions at any cost," and "win
fresh laurels," gave us 850 prisoners,
including 23 officers. This sort of dry rot
had to be stopped. The principle of hold-
ing the first lines fully and firmly had
been abandoned for most of the battle,
and it had now suddenly failed
at the chief and admittedly essential point
where it was tried. Average German
troops can no longer hold an essential
point against a fully prepared attack, and
thousands of them are no longer willing
to die in the effort. That is the moral of
Dead Man Hill.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Pte. A. Mountain was enrolled on 11.10.17,
and posted to Stretcher Bearer
Section.

Pte. F. O. Butcher was enrolled on
12.10.17, and posted to "B" Co.

Pte. G. R. Melloway was enrolled on
10.10.17, and posted to "A" Co.
Platoon 4.

Pte. J. H. Maycock was enrolled on
10.10.17, and posted to "A" Co.
Platoon 4.

Pte. L. C. Robinson was enrolled on
10.10.17, and posted to Signalling
Section.

Pte. J. H. Woodier was enrolled on
10.10.17, and posted to "B" Co.

Pte. C. R. M. Young was enrolled on
10.10.17, and posted to "A" Co.,
Platoon 2, Section 8.

Pte. F. H. Foster was enrolled on 17.10.17,
and posted to "A" Co., Platoon 4.

Pte. B. Tanner, "B" Co., is permitted
to resign to join the St. John's Am-
bulance Brigade, dated 17th October,
1917.

LEAVE.

Pte. G. Bristow, "A" Co., is granted
leave for the duration of war, from
10th October, 1917.

Pte. A. R. Austin, "B" Co., is granted
1 year's leave from 22.10.17.

Pte. A. Forbes, "D" Co., is granted 6
weeks' leave from 22.10.17.

Pte. S. G. Newall, "A" Co., is granted 1
8 weeks' leave from 23.10.17.

Pte. W. H. Smith, "B" Co., is granted
3 weeks' leave from 3.11.17.

Sergeant G. H. Bowker, "A" Co., is granted
1 year's extension of leave from
10.10.17.

Spr. D. W. Munton is granted 1 month's
leave from 17.10.17.

MESS.

A meeting of all members of the Officers'
Mess will be held at Headquarters on
Thursday, 25th inst., at 6.45 p.m.

ROUTINE ORDERS No. 412.
Routine Order No. 4 dated 19th October,
1917, is published for information of
all concerned.

RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTARY AID
DETACHMENTS.

The Women's V.A.D. notified in Hong-
kong Government Gazette of 25th
Feb., 1916, will in future be known
as No. 1 V.A.D. Hongkong. Men's
Detachments have now been formed
from the existing Divisions of the St.
John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in
Hongkong. These Detachments will be
numbered consecutively from No. 2.

The Voluntary Aid Detachments (Men's and Women's) are under the
control of Mr. Edwin Ralphs, Officer-
in-Charge of the St. John Ambulance
Brigade Overseas in Hongkong.

The Men's Detachments are recognised
and attached to the Hongkong Defence
Corps for all ambulance duties which
may be required. When ambulance
duties are required in connection with
field days, camps, big gun drill, etc.,
the Officer-in-Charge, St. John Am-
bulance Brigade, will be notified by
the S.M.O., H.K.D.C., who will state
the strength required to attend for
such duty, and the time and place of
parade. The Detachments will then
parade as required under their own
officers, and will come under the or-
ders of the Senior Officer, H.K.D.C.
present for as long as they remain on
duty.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN
J. R. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES.

Monday, 22nd inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at
Belchers Battery (Range Takers'
only).

Tuesday, 23rd inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at
Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at
Belchers Battery.

Thursday, 25th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun
numbers other than specialists) at
Belchers Battery.

Friday, 26th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range
Takers' Class and Gun numbers as
detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers
and Setters' Class only) at Belchers
Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers
and Setters' Class only) at Belchers
Battery.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN
W. RUSSELL.

19th to 26th inst.:—
Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers
and Lyceum, as per Rosters posted
at Headquarters.

Officers next for duty:—
Belchers, Capt. Russell O./e D.E.L.
Lyceum, Lt. Stevenson O./e

D.E.L.
Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.
Parades for Instruction, at Belchers
at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday,
under Staff-Sergeants. Overdone and
Parsons, R.E., Corp. Day, an 12nd-
Corp. Norris, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th
to 31st inst. is posted at Headquar-
ters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR
H. A. MORGAN.

"A" COMPANY.

PARADES.

Sunday, 21st inst.:—
N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1, 2, and 4
Platoons who have not fired Part 1
(practices 1, 2, 3 and 4) of the
Annual Musketry Course, will at-
tend at King's Park Range at 6.30
a.m. or 8.45 a.m. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

Monday, 22nd inst.:—
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at
King's Park Range. The following will
attend:—Privates E. E. de W.,
Abney, E. A. M. Williams, R. P.
Thursfield, W. Schofield, N. E.
Kent, H. E. Haywood and W. W.
MacKenzie.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 7
and 8 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquar-
ters. Musketry instruction. Dress:
Drill order with two small pouches.
Cpl. Meade will attend to instruct.

Friday, 26th inst.:—
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at
King's Park Range. The men who
fire on 22nd and 24th inst. will
attend.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3
and 4 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 7
and 8 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, Nos. 1
and 2 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, Nos. 5
and 6 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 1
and 2 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 3
and 4 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, Nos. 5
and 6 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, Nos. 7
and 8 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 9 Platoon, Nos. 9
and 10 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 10 Platoon, Nos. 11
and 12 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 11 Platoon, Nos. 13
and 14 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 12 Platoon, Nos. 15
and 16 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 13 Platoon, Nos. 17
and 18 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 14 Platoon, Nos. 19
and 20 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 15 Platoon, Nos. 21
and 22 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 16 Platoon, Nos. 23
and 24 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 17 Platoon, Nos. 25
and 26 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 18 Platoon, Nos. 27
and 28 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 19 Platoon, Nos. 29
and 30 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 20 Platoon, Nos. 31
and 32 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 21 Platoon, Nos. 33
and 34 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 22 Platoon, Nos. 35
and 36 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 23 Platoon, Nos. 37
and 38 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 24 Platoon, Nos. 39
and 40 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

TUESDAY, 23rd inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1
and 2 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Head-
quarters. Section drill. Dress:
Drill order.

Wednesday, 24th inst.:—
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 5 and 6, at King's
Park Range. The men who fire on
22nd inst. will attend.

6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at
Peak Range. The following will
attend:—Privates E. E. de W.,
Abney, E. A. M. Williams, R. P.
Thursfield, W. Schofield, N. E.
Kent, H. E. Haywood and W. W.
MacKenzie.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 7
and 8 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquar-
ters. Musketry instruction. Dress:
Drill order with two small pouches.
Cpl. Meade will attend to instruct.

Friday, 26th inst.:—
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at
King's Park Range. The men who
fire on 22nd and 24th inst. will
attend.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3
and 4 Sections, at Headquarters.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, at Headquar-
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Drill order with two small pouches.
Cpl. Meade will attend to instruct.

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SPORT.
CRICKET.

CRAIGENOWER O.C. v. 3rd COY. R.G.A.

In this match, to be played to-day at 2 p.m. on the Craigenower Ground, the home team will consist of L. A. Rose, D. K. Khanna, F. G. Thompson, A. Grimmett, T. Thompson, G. Manley, S. Jex, J. D. Nordin, W. Graham, T. E. Ford and F. Schepel.

FOOTBALL.
CLUBS v. R.G.A.

The Club team will be: Goldenberg, Ralston and McCubbin; Rodger, Stewart and A. N. Other; Ralston, Wood, McTavish, Fletcher and A. N. Other. Kick-off at the Club Ground 4.30 p.m. The club will play in white.

GOLF.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The following are the entries for the Royal Hongkong Golf Club Championship—Messrs. Archibald, Brashay, Crow, Cumming, E. Davidson, Dodwell, Des Vaux, Edwards, Evans, Grist, R. Hancock, Bulmer Johnson, Milner Jones, Fisher, Kraft, Lindell, M. A. Murray, W. J. Morrison, Purves, Raworth, Ritchie, de Rume, Redmond, Sandford, A. B. Stewart, Syme Thomson, Lindsay Woods, Loughlin, Leith, Rawlinson, Thorsfield, and A. N. Other.

The draw will be held in the Fan Ling Clubhouse to-morrow (Sunday), at 11.15 a.m.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 19th October, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 12th October, Sterling Exchange has further declined, and, as a consequence, our local market, both for speculative and investment stocks, has shown a steady improvement, but the feature of the week has been the very sharp advance in the China Deferred, which is referred to later on. Shanghai market has been quiet but firm. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been steady and prices are, for the most part, unchanged.

The following are our to-day's wire quotations:—

Aberdeen	12.40
Ayer's	12.40
Glendale	2.30
Kendals	4.10
Kempas	9.10 ex. div.
Malaka Phos	3.10
Malakoff	4.60
New Serendib	4.90
Sunderland	4.65
Tapias	22.75

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 4/6 per lb. Bar Silver is quoted at 42/6. Sterling T.T. is 2/7 1/2. Singapore T.T. is 11/2. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 65, and the Bank's buying rate for 30 days Bills is nominal at about 65.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have continued their upward movement and, after sales at 260, they close with buyers at this price.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been done at 200/3. Cantons are wanted at 220/3, and North China at 115/3. Yangtzes are quoted at 200/3 with ex. 73/3. FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fire can be placed at 230/3, and China Fire at 231/3.

SHIPPING.—With the exception of Indo-China Deferred, but little has been done in this market. These shares, however, have been very active and rose rapidly from 85/3, 2 which they closed last week, to 125/3 cash, round about which price a good many shares changed hands. They close rather quiet with sellers at 122/3. The cause of the sudden jump was the receipt of a Reuter's cable to the effect that the price in London had risen to 225 for the Deferred, and that it was rumoured that some arrangement was being made with the P. and O. Coy. So far, the rumour is unconfirmed. Dogfishes are quoted 27/3 buyers. Steamboats are wanted at 17/3. Star Ferries are quoted with a nominal quotation of 28/3.

OILS.—Shells are unchanged, locally, at 107/6 nominal, but the London quotation has advanced to 110/-. Ural Caspians are 30/- nominal. Langkats are wanted in the North at 115/3.

BONDS.—Market remains quiet. China Sugars have a nominal quotation of 85/3. Malabons are required for at about 22/3, but shares seem rather scarce.

MINING.—Nothing has been done. Rafts are on offer at 22/50. Kailans are 40/-, and Tronchs 28/-, both nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Prices in this section show some improvement. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in good demand, and prices have appreciated to a buying rate of 1120 cash. Kowloon Wharves are better, with buyers at 85/3. Shanghai Docks show no change at 115/3 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been quiet. Centrals are in demand at 280/3, and Hotels at 280. Humphreys could be placed at 257/3. Lands remain nominal at 288, and West Points at 285/3. Cotton Mills.—This has been a firm market, but prices show little change. Ewos are 115/3, and Yangtzes 115/3. Shanghai Cottons 115/3, and Orientals 115/3, all buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There has been rather more life in this market. Coments have been the medium of a fair business up to 7/3, at which more shares can be placed. Trains have improved to 10/3, and are still wanted at the rate. China Lights are in demand at 330. Watsons are wanted at 35/3, but no shares are coming out. China Providents have been done at 21/3.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 25th October.

PEKING NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 19th.

THREE IMPORTANT MANDATES.

The publication of the Mandate dealing with the convening of the National Council, which has been delayed for so long on account of the opposition of a number of the Southern leaders, took place in the early hours of Sunday morning last, accompanied by two others dealing with the calling of the new Parliament and the punishment to be meted out to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ching-shen, and others who have connected themselves with the Canton Military Government.

Concerning the convocation of Parliament the Mandate states that it is provided for in article 53 of the Provisional Constitution, and that it is of paramount importance that, with the revival of the republican form of government, all those organs of the Government as provided, there should be established. The Ministry of the Interior is therefore instructed to establish, in accordance with the precedent obtaining in the First Year of the Republic, a Special Bureau for the preparation of the convocation of the National Parliament, so that all matters connected with the election of members can be facilitated.

The Mandate calling into being the National Council, after explaining that the original Parliamentary Organization Law and the Law governing the election of members of the two Houses were passed by the former National Council and promulgated by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, goes on to state that, owing to their impracticability, many upheavals were caused during the past few years. It is therefore deemed necessary that the Laws should be revised, and for this reason the authorities in the provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and Chinghai shall elect and appoint, in accordance with Law, members of the Council to arrive in Peking within a month's time.

The Government calls for the arrest by the Provincial authorities of Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ching-shen and others associated with the Military Government at Canton, because they have called into being this Government, while Sun Yat-sen has accepted the office of Generalissimo and, after assuming office, has appointed Ministers, a Commander-in-Chief, etc., and has incited the army to mutiny. After ordering their arrest, the Mandate goes on to state that their Orders of Merit are to be taken away from them, and they are to be tried by the Courts of Justice in accordance with Law.

THE FLOODS.

During the past week there has been but little difference in the flood situation in North China. In the beginning of the week the water went down a few inches, but two days later the water in the Concessions reached a higher level than that registered heretofore. The Banks of the Machang Canal, situated a little to the south of Tientsin, were pierced under instructions from the Governor of Chihli, acting on the advice of the Conservancy Engineer. The natives in this district raised considerable opposition to this being done on account of these canal banks being the only obstacle preventing the water from flooding their lands. The Governor, however, decided that it would be in the interests of a much larger number of people for the breaches to be made, and therefore he paid no heed to their protests. He gave the people in the district three days to gather in their crops and remove their belongings to a place of safety, and then sent five hundred picked soldiers to superintend the breaches being made. The natives had intended to oppose the breaching of the canal banks by force, but the appearance of a regiment of soldiers caused them to think better of the idea, and the various breaches were made without any opposition.

The whole of the country is flooded to about an average depth of between four and five feet from Tientsin westward almost up to the banks of the Yellow river—in some parts right up to it. It is estimated that 100,000 square li of country are under water and that the destitute and homeless number three-quarters of a million. There are one hundred and fifty thousand people homeless in the vicinity of Tientsin alone. Refugees are flocking into Tientsin from all parts of the province, and their condition is indeed pitiful. A large number of relief committees have been formed.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

BANISHEE'S RETURN.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before his term had expired.

Defendant was banished for five years in 1914, and on Thursday he was found loitering in Yau-matui and was arrested. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE'S VIGILANCE.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a bag of sugar.

Sergt.-Major Roylance, of the Police Reserve, said that when asked where he got the sugar defendant did not answer but ran away. Witness gave chase and caught defendant.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to 14 days' hard labour.

A PUT-UP STORY.

An unemployed Chinese was charged with stealing a hair-clipper worth \$5 belonging to a Chinese barber at 37, Amoy Lane.

Defendant pleaded that the clipper had been given him by complainant, to sell; the proceeds to be divided between them.

It was stated that on the previous afternoon the defendant went into complainant's shop, and, while complainant was busy writing, took up a hair-clipper and walked out with it.

After hearing further evidence Mr. Dyer Ball said he believed the complainant's story was a put-up one, and he discharged the defendant.

both among the foreigners and Chinese.

In the Tientsin Russian Concession there is a large camp, which has been organized by the British Municipality for the relief and succour of those Chinese who had been living in the Extra Mural Concession. The Governmental authorities of the native city are busily erecting refugee camps on the dry places in the vicinity of the city, and food, clothing, and other assistance are being given to the homeless and hungry. Large supplies of cooked food are being sent daily from Peking by water and rail. The Government has already appropriated three hundred thousand dollars, but a much larger sum will be needed to keep the huge number of homeless from starving. The Cabinet is holding a meeting to-day to consider the measures to be adopted to meet the financial drain on the various localities on account of the floods. Fears are now entertained that the water will not be drained off before the frost comes, and, should that happen, epidemic diseases are likely to break out, and may possibly spread to other districts. All sorts of preventive measures are being suggested, but up to the present nothing of a definite nature has been done except in the Foreign Concessions. On account of the threatened epidemic many of the families in the concessions are leaving Tientsin. Peitaito, which is generally being closed down for the winter at this time of the year, is now full of people, and many have determined to spend the winter there. Others are taking houses at Shanhaikwan and Peking, while many are going to Dally and Tsingtau. The fears that the floods might interfere with the steamer traffic on the Pei Ho have so far proved groundless. Steamers from the south are reaching the Tientsin Bund with regularity, and the captain of one of the vessels assures me that unless the floods greatly increase no inconvenience will be caused to local shipping.

JAPANESE LOAN TO GOVERNMENT BANK.

Considerable comment has been caused here by the signing of a twenty million dollar loan by the Japanese with the Bank of Communications, and the Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin, is coming in for some very sharp criticism, it being stated that he has handed over a controlling interest in one of the only two Government banking institutions to the Japanese for the purpose of furthering his own interests. The terms of the agreement have not been published officially, but the following are approximately correct:—(1) The loan is for twenty million dollars; (2) period, three years; (3) interest, seven per cent. per annum; (4) no commission to be paid; (5) the security is fifty million Government bonds (Treasury) now deposited in the Bank of Communications; (6) during the continuance of the loan agreement the Bank of Communications shall not borrow money from the other foreign capitalists unless the three banks who have made this loan are unable to lend the money; (7) the money is to be used for the reorganization of the Bank of Communications; and (8) the Government will guarantee the repayment of capital and the annual interest.

"OUR DAY."

THE VALUE OF SPEED IN RED CROSS WORK.

That there is need for a sturdy effort once more on behalf of the Red Cross can be judged from the prospect of the prolongation that involves continuous increase in the work of the Red Cross in every theatre of a war that is being carried on in three continents. The Red Cross expenditure now amounts nearly to \$6 in every minute that ticks away on the clock. Something of what that expenditure does in one department of Red Cross activity alone can be glimpsed from an impression given by a correspondent of *The Times* of the work of the Societies' Advanced Stores Depots in France. Writing under the heading "Speed" he says:—

"It is speed, again speed, and then some," that enables the Red Cross to help the Army Medical Service through with its enormous, never-ending task. In its Advanced Stores Depots in France, which were recently enlarged and improved, the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John has been able to provide a service that it can fairly claim is as free from all suggestion of hampering routine as it is willingly given.

"Is it a forward actually clearing station that has to be fitted and equipped without delay at some new chosen spot? The procedure necessary in the shape of indent and application for supplies in the form where the Army Service draws from official sources—necessary measures, be it said, for the checking of possibilities of extravagance—mean delay for some things. Here the Red Cross steps in. The Army supplies the tents for the new station. The officer in charge can communicate by telephone or quick messenger with the Advanced Red Cross Depot, and make known his needs. At once the necessary equipment is assembled and loaded on the motor-lorries that are kept always at hand.

"There are boards for flooring what is probably a bare grass field, linoleum to cover the floors, beds and mattresses, for the patients to lie upon, sheets and quilts to cover them, bed jackets, shirts, and pyjamas to give them the ease of cleanly freshness once again, the counterpane, the little bedside tables, lighting apparatus, newspapers and picture papers, probably a seven-penny novel or two, the essential boxes of cigarettes, and even supplies of wild flowers gathered from the neighbouring fields, to help to make pain bearable and long hours passable. And besides all these are ever ready supplies of bandages and dressings and of all that can be necessary as equipment. The supplies from beds to bandages are stored at the depots in fifties. They go at once.

"As you watch almost it seems as if you could wait when the telephone requisition or message is sent expectant to see the busy lorries appear along the road with their burdens of comfort. At times as the last of the equipment, workers finished their labours, the ambulances have been known to come 'round the corner' bearing the first of those to whom their labours should bring ease and hope.

"The marvel of it all is the smoothness and completeness no less than the speed with which the Red Cross organization works—as if men and machines as well as supplies of every sort stood waiting always to answer a call. Withal, too, there is the instant satisfaction of such demands as may be made from the established hospitals, and casualty stations, and field ambulances, as well as of the needs of the new creations. Instinctively one feels and knows that the whole system controlled by the Red Cross Headquarters in London, with other links in the chain of management, stretching through Boulogne and half a dozen other places; that Red Cross stores provision has its complexities as various as those of any service could be; but somehow and always the Red Cross has devised the means of being free of the dull delays of routine and red tape. Its weight bears instantly where it is needed, and if stores distribution is costing the joint organization something considerably over 280,000 a month at the moment those who have the control of the expenditure can be satisfied that the return is worthy and immediate."

And there is similar work going on in every theatre of war in this and other departments, the work of the 2,500 and more motor ambulances that have been sent abroad to France, to Egypt, to Mesopotamia, to Salonika, to East Africa and Italy and Russia; the work of hospital staffing and provision wherever the call is made and work in manifold other ways. It is work that is valued because it is real and vital, as is shown by the following letter, one among many, received by the Red Cross from Mr. J. G. Grenaves, of Dumfries, after a visit to his wounded son in France:—

"I have just returned from Rouen, where my son is lying wounded in No. 2 B.R.C. Hospital. And I take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation of the splendid work which is being done there, and of all the staff with whom I came in contact. We were most comfortably accommodated at the hotel in Rue des Juifs."

Again it is a word of appreciation for one branch of work only. One instinctively thinks of the many others—the work for prisoners, the convalescent homes, the rest stations, the hospital trains, ships and motor boats, the workshops and other means provided for the training back to civil usefulness of disabled men. And one realizes that full continuance of all these inestimable benefits is in a large degree dependent upon the response which their authors, the public at home and overseas, make to appeals such as that for "Our Day."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the southern Visayas or northern Mindanao, filling up.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN MEN'S SLEEPING SUITS

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE

\$3.50 TO \$4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY & BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON

\$6.00 TO \$8.00 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON

\$6.00 TO \$8.50 PER SUIT.

"VIYELLA" SLEEPING SUITS

IN THREE WEIGHTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FOR

"OUR DAY"

PATRIOTIC RIBBONS

National Colours of the Allies in Several Widths.

"HEATHER DAY"

TARTAN RIBBONS

in Great Variety.

FANTASTICS

TO-NIGHT!

LAST NIGHT!
MATINEE TO-DAY 4.30

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15.

HILDA FELSTEAD in New Stories and Songs.
LEONARD NELSON in New Songs.
IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY in New Dances.
FERN FRENCH in the "Shepherd's Dance."
BILLIE SEATON in New Songs.
REDHEAD WILSON and FRED KEELEY in an Athletic Absurdity—"The Crazy Osters."

NELLIE and ELSIE BLACK in a Big New Musical Act.
RAY TRAYNOR in New Piano Monologues.

Tickets \$3, \$2 & \$1. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
Children Half-Price for Matinee.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

An Audition will be held on the stage of the Theatre Royal on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 p.m., to which those Ladies and Gentlemen and Children who have already expressed their desire to assist, as well as others who wish to join, are invited. Vocalists are requested to bring their music. Parents and relations cannot be admitted. M. S. NORTHGOTE, Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB. [1175]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

BETWEEN Ferry and Public Gardens on Thursday Night. Small BROOCH, Northumberland Fusiliers Button. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to—
No. 1, CANTON VILLA, Kowloon. [1177]

FOUND.

ON the Murray Parade Ground yesterday afternoon, a KEY of a type used for safe or strong box. Owner can have the same on applying to the undersigned and paying for the cost of this advertisement.
L. N. LEEFE,
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1917. [1178]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY," will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until noon of Saturday, November 3rd. Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section.

WEN TEE CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 20th October, 1917. [1179]

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE

"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM."
LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOENTOE"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the warehouse delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Son.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAWA-CHINA JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1917. [1180]

G. & B.

TWIN SCREW STEAMER "ALACRITY."
1,016 tons gross. Built 1885.

SALE of the above steamer—her hull tackle Furniture, Machinery and Boilers as she lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.
(1) The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies to British or Allied firms for cargo-carrying purposes. The Admiralty take no responsibility for any damage or defects that may now or hereafter exist, and do not guarantee any portion of the vessel to be fit for further use.

(2) Intending tenderers or their accredited Hongkong agents will be required to deposit the sum of \$500 Hongkong Currency in Bank Notes with the Secretary and Cashier of the Dockyard, who will issue the authorised form of tender in return. This deposit will be returnable in the case of unsuccessful tenderers after the announcement of the result of the tender, and will be counted as part of the purchase money in the case of the successful tenderers. No tenders will be recognised which are not made out on the authorised form of tender, and no interest will be paid on tenders' deposits.

(3) All tenders should reach the Office of the Commanders-in-Charge, Hongkong, not later than noon on the 3rd December, 1917, at which time and date the tenders will be opened. Tenderers will not be admitted.

(4) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders or to dispose of the vessel in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders the vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(5) Should the acceptance of any tender be notified the successful tenderer will be required immediately to deposit one-fourth of the purchase money, and to pay the balance of the purchase money within one month from the date of such notification, and the vessel will be at purchaser's risk from the date of the notification.

(6) Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings to be sold with the ship, can be obtained from the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

(7) The vessel will be open to inspection from the 24th October to the 26th November, both days inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Office of the Commanders, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

R. W. MYBURGH, Commander,
for Commanders and Senior Naval Officer,
Hongkong. [1184]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The CHAIRMAN BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two shares Nos. 6771 and 17544 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ARYA JOCKA CHANDER of Lhasa (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

G. & B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).				Converted in	Square feet	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.	
		N.	E.	S.	W.			£	0	
		feet	feet	feet	feet					
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1151

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[12]

BIRTH.
SMITH—At Southport, Lancs. on October 1st, the wife of Captain NORMAN L. SMITH, General List and Chinese Labour Corps, a daughter. [1176]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20TH OCTOBER, 1917.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

AFTER waiting for some time in the hope of reconciling its opponents in the South, the Chinese Government has issued a mandate convening the National Council for the purpose of revising the Constitution, which has been found, in practice, to be unworkable. Simultaneously, directions have been given to the Ministry of the Interior to take the preliminary steps for the convocation of Parliament. It is too early yet to form an opinion as to the result of such action upon the Southern and South-Western Provinces. Although the Government has issued a statement to the effect that the independence of Hunan is merely a local trouble, which the force of Northern troops despatched to that locality will be able to suppress without any serious effort, there are indications that the movement is growing, and should General Luk Wing-ting at the last moment send his troops to the support of the Hunan forces, a serious situation is likely again to arise. Luk Wing-ting holds the key of the position in the Southern and South-Western provinces and if, as the Peking Government now seems to fear, he has been playing them false, it is impossible to forecast what is likely to happen. The Government claims to have evidence that Luk is behind the Hunan movement, and that he is forming a strong Southern military party to counteract the influence of the Northern military party, who have dominated the political situation since the death of YUAN SHIH-KAI. He has been careful, so far, to avoid compromising himself with Dr. SUN YAT-SEN and the Canton party, and, at the same time, to offer no opposition to their rebellious proceedings. In other words, while professing loyalty

to the authorities at Peking he is ready to exploit the situation in the South to his own advantage. It is said that, if he had been chosen as Generalissimo, he would have thrown in his lot with the Canton Military Government, but when Dr. SUN was given that title Luk indicated to Peking that he was in no way connected with the movement. When consulted as to the establishment of the National Council he first objected to it and then promised his support on the condition that the new Parliament would be convened within a stated time. Upon this being agreed to, he put forward the demand that he should be guaranteed in his position and that the officials of the Southern and South-Western Provinces should not be changed for three years. Ultimately, the Government sent delegates to him in the hope of arriving at some definite understanding, but, as he was in the middle of negotiations with the Tichang of Kuangtung and Yunnan for concerted action, they failed in their mission. It is believed that the mandate convening the National Council will force General LUK to come out into the open and declare what he really does want. Unfortunately, other troubles are threatening. It is claimed that the real object of the mandate ordering the arrest of Dr. SUN YAT-SEN and his followers is to prevent them from becoming members of the National Council, and to make them offenders against the laws of the Republic, so that it will be impossible for them to stand as candidates for the new Parliament. Considerable bitterness has been shown over this, and a move has been engineered to counteract it. Mass meetings have been held, also, for the purpose of protesting against the Chiungtang party endeavouring to pack the National Council with its members to the exclusion of other political parties. It is difficult to see how the Council is to be elected without considerable trouble arising. All the political leaders and their whips are striving might and main to capture seats, and the campaign which is now going on recalls the struggle for similar positions during the YUAN SHIH-KAI régime.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and family returned from a holiday in North China yesterday.

A small Chinese girl, aged about 6 years old, was run over by a truck and killed in Victoria Street yesterday afternoon.

The illuminated fête in the Botanical Gardens organised in connection with "Our Day" celebrations was repeated last evening when there was again a good attendance.

Mrs. W. Edkins informs us that a draft for \$14, 10s. 6d. has been sent to the "St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers," the sum being part proceeds of the open-air concert held recently at the Helena May Institute.

The death of the Hon. William Gilmore Ellis, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Principal Civil Medical Officer and member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, took place on the 8th instant.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the Colonial Register of the Gula Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., have received a telegram to the effect that the Company has declared an interim dividend of 1s/6d, less 5s. tax, payable on November 12th.

The issue of the new ten cent notes from the Treasury was begun on October 8th (says the "Straits Times") and next morning the attendance of large crowds seeking small change kept the officials busy. Ricksha coolies appear to accept the new notes readily.

The report circulated yesterday that Miss Eileen Lamert and the Misses Bronica and Hilda Butterfield had the sum containing the money which they had received for the sale of roses snatched away by coolies is entirely without foundation. It is supposed that the report started owing to the fact that the girls were a little late in returning to the depot.

VINDICATION OF QUOTATION.
Scarce had the "fair" her "satiro" penned
When her "Admirer" sought to mend
It by a courteous line.
A kindly word hath kindly used
Even with a "satiro" so profuse,
Nor need "G.J." repine.

If "Spenser" should forsake "the Bar" To seek the Grill Room near or far
With "Britomart" to dine
There I believe "his lawful still" By "shift" to slake your thirst at will
In whisky or in wine.

Shift we the scene to Butler's "Lay" And once again "Quotation" may In "Reason's" train appear
"For all he did he had a reason,
For all he said a word in season,
And ever ready was to quote Authorities for what he wrote." J.S.H.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1917.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged—
Messrs. Reiss & Co. \$11,077.45
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Watson 50.00
Messrs. Karanjia & Co. 50.00
"M. H." 40.00
Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton & Co. 25.00
Mr. U. Ramjohn 25.00
Mr. T. H. King 20.00
Mr. Noordin 10.00
\$11,497.45

RESULTS OF THE CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

The following statement of account, showing the result of the series of Chinese Theatrical Performances inaugurated for the benefit of "Our Day Fund," is issued by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Chairman; Mr. Ho Fook, Vice-Chairman; and Messrs. Chan Kai Ming and Li Po Kwei, Hon. Treasurers:

To subscription by H.E. the Governor \$ 50.00
To subscription by the Chinese sub-committee 12,250.00
To subscription by the Ho Shing theatre 100.00
To subscription by the Han U Fong theatre 150.00
To subscription by the Happy Retreat 300.00
To sale of reserved boxes 8,703.00
To sale of tickets at the theatre 2

THE WAR.

BRITISH ARMIES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

STRUGGLE FOR THE GULF OF RIGA.

SPLENDID RESPONSE TO "OUR DAY" APPEAL.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH POSITIONS SHELLED

LONDON, October 18th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile artillery vigorously shelled various localities eastward of Ypres and our positions south-eastward of Poperinghe.

The activity of our artillery continues. Successful counter-battery work was carried out and concentrated fire was directed with good effect on a number of targets.

A few prisoners were brought in. There has been no further infantry action.

There was great aerial activity yesterday. Ninety-eight bombs were dropped upon the enemy's billets and hutments. The enemy's machines were very aggressive in the forenoon, making several flights over our lines. Of 11 brought down three fell in our territory, and four others were driven down. Three of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY LONDON REGIMENT.

LONDON, October 18th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Men of the London Regiment successfully raided last night in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were killed, and prisoners were taken. Our casualties were light.

Hostile artillery is active south of the Ypres-Comines Canal, in the neighbourhood of Zonnebeke and Broodseinde.

GERMANS IN THE MUD-FLATS

LONDON, October 18th. Reuter's Correspondent with the British Headquarters reports:—The condition of the ground has become the chief trouble in Flanders; not merely is the mud a morass, but the ground behind for some thousands yards is either a swamp of shell-craters full to the brim of ooze, hence the superhuman difficulty in bringing up the guns and munitions, and demonstrating our superiority.

The drying winds recently have come too late to counteract the mischief done by the torrential rain last week, for when once the Flanders mud is waterlogged at this season of the year it never will get hard again throughout the winter. The position of the British, however, is satisfactory compared with past winters, for we have got the Germans in the mud-flats, with a prospect of their wintering under colossal artillery fire.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, October 19th. A communiqué states:—North of the Aisne our troops repulsed an attack against the Vaucouleurs plateau. Artillery occurred in Maison-de-Champagne, north of Souain, and on the right of the Meuse in the Boisle-Chaume region.

EARLIER CABLES.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, October 18th. A communiqué says:—Enemy aeroplanes last night re-bombed Nancy. There were civilian victims.

Six German aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday, five of which fell uncontrolled into their own lines.

French air squadrons freely bombed railway stations, factories and numerous munition depots and bivouacs.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 18th. A German wireless official message states:—As a reprisal for the attack on Frankfurt we re-bombed Nancy.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RIGA GULF BATTLE.

THE MAIN POINT IN THE STRUGGLE.

PETROGRAD, October 18th. An official note announces that the Russian destroyers continue to frustrate attempts by the enemy warships to enter Moon Sound.

This is the main point in the struggle, upon the result of which depends the security of the Russian communications with the Gulf of Riga and Finland. The bulk of the enemy naval forces are at present in the vicinity of the Dago and Oesel Islands, opposite the Irben Straits, while units of our fleet are operating in the Gulf of Riga defending this entrance.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

LONDON, October 18th. A Russian wireless official message states:—In a naval battle in the Gulf of Riga, the Russian battleship *Stara* was sunk.

RUSSIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, October 18th. A Russian wireless official message states:—The enemy completely occupies Oesel Island. We destroyed everything of military utility. The enemy penetrated the Riga Gulf after depriving us of the control of Irben Channel. They have pressed back our patrols to Moon Sound. Our battleships, the *Grozhdanin* and the *Stara*, and the cruiser *Bogoy*, engaged the enemy and drove back his vanguard. Our ships engaged the principal fighting units, including two Dreadnoughts of the *Grosvort* type. The enemy's artillery outgunned that of our old ships, which defended the entrance for a considerable time, doing severe damage and forcing their retirement. The *Stara* received several hits below the waterline. Nearly all the crew were saved.

Our coast batteries at the entrance of Moon Sound dispersed torpedo boats attempting to approach our ships. Afterwards an enemy Dreadnought was put out of action by our batteries.

Another detachment of our Naval Fleet at Moon Sound kept back attacks from the north. Simultaneously a great number of aircraft dropped many bombs on our ships and harbours.

The enemy landed small detachments at Dago Island. Our fire forced them to return to their ships. Subsequently an enemy cruiser and Dreadnought bombarded the landing place.

Patrols report that fifty-five ships are in the neighbourhood of Oesel and Dago Islands.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A German wireless official message says:—The captures up to the present of Oesel Island number ten thousand prisoners. Only a few hundred escaped from Moon Island.

We also captured fifty guns. Portions of our naval forces advanced through mine fields as far as the southern exit of the Great Moon Sound, where, after a short engagement, twenty Russian warships retired.

We silenced batteries at Moon Island and the Estonian coast.

Our naval units in the eastern portion of Kassarick are barring the passage to the west.

CAPTURE OF MOON ISLAND.

A German official message says:—We have captured Moon Island.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, October 18th. An Egyptian official message states:—The Arabs early in October successfully raided railway communications north of Medina.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"OUR DAY" EMPIRE COLLECTIONS.

LONDON, October 18th. Irrespective of the street collections reached upwards of £270,000.

Large contributions included the people of Victoria, £115,000; Sir Ernest Cassel, £25,000; Queensland division, £12,500; South Australia, £5,100; the people of Nigeria, £4,424; the people of Nyassaland, £1,900; and the people of Bolivia, £3,430.

Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, Lady Strathmore, and Lady Wertheim subscribed £2,000 each.

BRITISH ARMIES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

LONDON, October 18th. The Press Bureau announces that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has sent the following reply to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George:

"The British Armies in France are proud to have won the congratulations of the War Cabinet and the generous appreciation conveyed in your message. All ranks are determined to achieve victory and are confident of doing so."

EMPIRE LAND SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, October 18th. In the House of Commons, replying to a number of questions in regard to Imperial financial assistance to soldiers and sailors for overseas land settlement after the war, Mr. Bonar Law stated that recommendations of the Empire Settlement Committee necessitated fresh legislation. He hoped shortly to announce the Government policy in the matter. The report of the Committee would be communicated to the Overseas Governments, and their comments would be invited.

MAJOR-GENERAL HONOURED

LONDON, October 18th. The Press Bureau announces that Major-General Brookings has been awarded the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services in connection with the capture of Ramadiah.

ITALIAN VESSEL LOST.

LAS PALMAS, October 18th. A Spanish ship brought on 45 survivors of the Italian vessel *Capri*, which, with a most important cargo of explosives, was set on fire and sunk off the coast of Morocco.

ROUMANIAN VESSEL AGROUND.

Bergen, October 18th. A large Roumanian steamer, bound for Arendal with munitions and railway wagons, grounded near Bergen. Salvage of the vessel will be difficult.

TANGIBLE RESENTMENT OF GERMAN TAXATION.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. The *Katholieke Zeitung* complains that there are large numbers of people who are abstaining from the seventh War Loan as a mark of resentment of their assessments of the War Profits Tax.

EARLIER CABLES.

GRATITUDE TO EMPIRE'S ARMIES.

LONDON, October 18th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Paine Croft asked when the House would have an opportunity of recording its gratitude to the armies of the Empire for their heroism in successive victories with the Allies since July, 1916.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was intended that a resolution on the question should be moved by the Prime Minister on October 20th. Its terms would be announced in a day or two.

OVERSEAS MAN-POWER CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, October 18th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Paine Croft asked how many men, Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus had furnished.

Mr. Hovins replied that it would not be in the public interest to give the figures, but there was no reason for dissatisfaction at the position.

BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, October 18th. Mr. Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, has been adopted as the official party candidate for Basingstoke.

PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 18th. The President of Portugal was received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace to-day.

His Majesty returned the call at the Portuguese Legation and subsequently took luncheon with the President at the Palace.

Lord Derby gives a dinner in honour of the President to-night.

MORE CERTAIN THAN EVER OF VICTORY.

LONDON, October 17th. The President of Portugal, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said:—This terrible conflict has already made two of the oldest Allies closer Allies than ever. My country has always been certain as to what would be the end and through good and evil Portugal will continue with the Allies. What I saw on a recent visit to the battlefield, and what Sir Douglas Haig's splendid troops are doing makes me more certain than ever of our sure victory."

The President expressed much gratification at the cordiality shown to him by His Majesty the King and Queen and by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

SENSATION IN GREECE.

MEMBERS OF SKOULOUDIS CABINET TO BE TRIED.

ATHENS, October 18th. A Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry has recommended the trial by the High Court of members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, with the exception of Admiral Comandouriotis, for acts of illegality.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHARGES.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. The charges against the Ministers of M. Skouloudis' Cabinet, include the illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1915, the restoration to the Turks of Macedonia territory, the surrender of the fortress of Rupel to the Bulgarians, the violation of the Treaty of Alliance with Serbia, the encouragement of indiscipline in the Army and of German propaganda and terrorism among the public.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS IMPENDING.

LONDON, October 18th. An extremely obscure situation has developed in Paris. Since the Chamber voted confidence in M. Poincaré and the Cabinet on October 18th, there has been a secret sitting, at which apparently differences arose between the leading politicians about the peace question.

Moreover, M. Poincaré's explanations at the public sitting and his methods of dealing with M. Daudet's accusation against M. Malvy, failed to please the Chamber. Consequently a Cabinet crisis appears to be impending.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet will largely depend on the attitude of the Socialists, who, while standing outside the Ministry, exercise predominant influence.

It is impossible to say whether the crisis is due to quarrels of politicians or whether there are deeper underlying motives.

MRS. BESANT'S CASE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DEFENCE OF HER RELEASE.

LONDON, October 17th.

In dealing with the question of the release of Mrs. Besant and associates, in the House of Commons, Sir Edwin Montagu quoted the answer given to the question in the Legislative Council on September 14th and proceeded to say:—Afterwards the Raj received assurances from influential sources with reference to Mrs. Besant's conduct which they considered satisfactory and therefore decided to remove the restrictions on Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, as they regarded their situation necessary in view of the altered situation created. The Viceroy continued:—Sir Edwin received a telegram from Mrs. Besant assuring him that she was ready to cooperate in obtaining a calm atmosphere during my visit.

He would remind the House that although Mrs. Besant has been dealt with by the Government of Madras, her sphere of influence and action extended to other provinces. The removal of these restrictions was thus of more than provincial interest. The course followed in no wise implied any criticism of the action originally taken by the local Government, which was, in fact, approved by me.

Replying to Mr. Johnson Hicks' adjournment speech, Sir E. Montagu said:—When the announcement of August 20th was made, which, in my view, made a Viceroy's action necessary, I suggested to the Viceroy that he should consider the release of all people who had been dealt with for unconstitutional agitation in connection with reforms. Do you suggest it is wrong that I should convey to the Viceroy the suggestion that a relaxation of those restrictions might be considered? The Viceroy acted as a statesman and Lord Chelmsford's courage and firmness would act with his Government and entirely on his own responsibility. The situation was this:—A large amount of agitation had been going on in India because there was a demand for an announcement of policy, and the announcement was not forthcoming. The House knows that the Raj had been pressing for an announcement of policy for some months, and the announcement is made—an announcement which we are all in complete accord.

The Raj thinks the announcement will lead to a cessation of that agitation and that everybody concerned will lay their heads together to work out the policy which results from that announcement, and therefore a new situation occurs. It is not a question of reversing former policy, but a question of seeing whether circumstances will allow a relaxation of the restrictions. The justification therefore of restrictions will not offend again. Justification depends on whether they have assurances or not which will lead them to believe that they will not offend. The Raj told the Legislative Council, and authorised me to tell the House, that they have received such assurances.

The Viceroy has already stated and he and I are acting all the way together—that the views of the Anglo-Indian community will, of course, be considered during the coming consideration of the whole problem. It would be monstrous if it were not, for after all, they have played a enormous part in building up the material prosperity of India. As regards the Home Rule policy, that is what we are going to discuss in India. I am not beyond the announcement made on August 20th. That is the policy of His Majesty's Government and the policy of the Viceroy and his Government. The steps to be submitted for carrying it out will result from our deliberations in India.

Mrs. Besant was interviewed because she conducted a particular agitation and advocated in a particular way her policy during a time when there was no alternative policy in the field. There is an alternative policy in the field now, and it is the policy of the Government of whom I am the spokesman. It is well known that that policy up to its last stages was partly the work not only of the Raj but of my predecessor. That policy was ultimately announced two or three weeks after his unfortunate resignation, when it was announced that the Raj reviewed the situation under new circumstances. They did not go back on what had been previously done; they had asked:—Are we justified in relaxing these restrictions because we now believe the evils will not return again? Upon that subject, much to my regret, my predecessor had no opportunity of expressing an opinion.

OTHER SPEECHES.

LONDON, October 17th. Mr. Johnson Hicks said the point was whether the release of Mrs. Besant was likely to conduce to peace and quietness in India. During the past two or three years, Mrs. Besant had made speeches and issued writings which, in the opinion of the Viceroy, were "exceedingly detrimental to the peace and well-being of India." Every other section of the Indian community agreed to abstain from political agitation, but Mrs. Besant persisted. Lord Pentland came to the conclusion that her activities must be stopped, and he believed with the assent of the Viceroy, he sent for her. Lord Pentland asked for a promise to stop propaganda during the war, but this was refused, and she also declined to allow her writings in her paper to be censored. Then she was interviewed. It was now perfectly clear that when Sir E. Montagu came into office he telegraphed something to India; though possibly he did not order her release he suggested the idea to the Raj and Mrs. Besant was released, and since then had been going about India stirring up agitation and openly declaring that she made no conditions in regard to her release. Mr. Johnson Hicks asked Sir Edwin for a statement that he was not going to India with the idea of pressing Home Rule for India, and that he was not in sympathy with the extremists.

Sir John D. Rees said that until Mrs. Besant and her friends again offended it was impossible for the Raj to cancel the release. He disapproved of Mrs. Besant as heartily as Mr. Johnson Hicks; felt that Lord Chelmsford ought as far as possible to be supported by the House. He urged the House not to acquiesce in the very great difficulties which Sir Edwin Montagu would meet.

Mr. Yate strongly criticised the phrase "alternative policy" used by Sir E. Montagu in relation to Mrs. Besant. He said she had preached sedition from one end of India to the other, yet Sir E. Montagu had described her policy as alternative. All the Governors of the Provinces were agreed in regard to the mischief Mrs. Besant had wrought, and a great mistake had been made by not deporting her. After further brief discussion, the House adjourned.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR-SHIP.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. The sudden return of Count von Buelow to Berlin has caused rumours that he is succeeding Dr. Michaelis, as Chancellor.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND WAR CREDITS.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. A conference of the German Social Democrats at Wuerzburg has rejected by 284 votes to 20 an Independent Socialist motion in favour of the Social Democrats voting against War Credits.

HEALTH OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

ZURICH, October 18th. A message from Vienna states that tuberculosis prevailed in the Austrian Army to the extent of 63 per cent. for the first half of 1916, compared with 12 per cent. during the first half of 1915.

FOOD RIOT AT PILSEN.

LONDON, October 18th. An interpellation in the Reichsrath revealed serious food riots at Pilsen in August. Seventy shops were plundered and the troops fired, killing and wounding several people. Martial law has been proclaimed.

GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY AT OSTEND.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th. The *Belgisch Dagblad* reports that German sailors at Ostend last week mutinied and refused to board the submarines. An officer was thrown into the sea and about thirty of the mutineers were arrested, handcuffed and sent to Bruges.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AMERICAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

WASHINGTON, October 18th. Admiral Sims reports that a submarine in the war zone on Tuesday torpedoed an American destroyer. One man was killed and five were wounded. The damaged vessel reached port.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE

LONDON, October 18th. The Inter-Allied Conference of Parliamentarians, now sitting in Paris, deals chiefly with commercial matters and must not be confused with the great Inter-Allied Conference which before long assembles at Paris to discuss the whole political and military situation.

Hitherto the American Government has held aloof from direct political association with the Allies, but now it is reconsidering its attitude and is likely to participate in the conference.

THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, October 18th. The *Times* says that owing to the heavy increase of shipments to the United Kingdom since the summer, the situation in respect to tea stocks will be greatly improved in the near future. The new scheme for the control of supplies which the Government will buy at Calcutta and Colombo f.o.b. and ship at Bius Book rates, should go far to meet the difficulties due to advanced freights.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, October 18th. The Minister for War has resigned, and General Marina has been appointed his successor.

LEAVE FOR EARLY WAR HEROES

LONDON, October 18th. While the War Office is unable to grant general exemption from Overseas to all the heroes of the early days of the war, arrangements are being made to meet hard cases.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN NOVELISTS.

LONDON, October 18th. Mr. Claude Askew and Mrs. Alice Askew died from exhaustion after being rescued from rafts.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 18th. For the week ending October 14th, the number of vessels arriving at French ports was 855 and the sailings 749. One vessel over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk, and five were unsuccessfully attacked.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BAKU STRIKE ENDED.

BAKU, October 18th.

The strike in the oilfields has ended, most of the men's demands having been conceded.

CHEMISTS ON STRIKE.

PETROGRAD, October 18th.

The strike of chemists has begun. Only thirty-two out of 250 chemists shops in Petrograd are allowed to open.

THRILLING STORIES OF VALOUR.

LONDON, October 17th.

Further thrilling stories of heroism are related in a *Gazette* announcing the names of nine new recipients of the Victoria Cross. One of the most striking is that of Private HARRY BROWN, late of the Canadian Infantry.

A strong enemy counter-attack captured a position which caused a most critical situation, all the lines being cut. It was of the utmost importance that Headquarters should be informed of the position, and Brown and another soldier were given a message, and were ordered to deliver it at all costs.

The other messenger was killed and Brown had his arm shattered, but he proceeded through an intense barrage until he reached close to the support lines, where he found an officer. Brown was so spent that he fell down the dug-out steps, but he retained consciousness long enough to hand over the message, saying, "Important message." That he became unconscious and died a few hours later. His devotion to duty was in the highest possible degree imaginable, as the successful delivery of the message undoubtedly prevented a temporary loss of the position and many casualties.

Sergeant FREDERICK HOBSON, Canadian Infantry. During a strong enemy counter-attack a shell buried a Lewis gun in a forward post in a communication trench leading to the enemy lines and killed the crew except one. Hobson, though not a gunner, grasping the great importance of the post, rushed from the trench and dug out the gun and got it into action against the enemy, who were advancing down the trench and across the open. The gun jammed, and Hobson, though wounded, rushed at the enemy and held them back single-handed with his bayonet and clubbed with his rifle until he was killed by a rifle shot. Meanwhile, the surviving gunner repaired the gun, and reinforcements shortly afterwards arriving, the enemy were beaten off. Hobson's valour and devotion to duty saved a most serious situation.

The remaining recipients all belong to British Regiments, including Sergeant JOHN CARMICHAEL, North Staffords, who, in order to save his comrades, placed a steel helmet over a burning grenade and stood on it. The grenade exploded and blew him out of the trench, seriously injuring him. His splendid act, resource, and self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many men.

Lance-Sergeant JOHN MOYNEY, Irish Guards, although surrounded by the enemy, without water and food, held with fifteen men an advanced post for ninety-six hours. On the morning of the fifth day a large force of the enemy advanced to dislodge him. He attacked the enemy, bombing and machine-gunning them most effectively. Being surrounded by superior numbers, he led back his men in a charge through the enemy, reaching a stream between the post and the line. He and a private covered the retirement of the remainder across the stream. When the whole of his force was safely across Moynsey himself crossed under a shower of bombs. His endurance and skill and devotion to duty enabled him to bring the entire force safely out of action.

IMPORTANCE OF AIR SUPREMACY.

LONDON, October 17th.

The following facts have come to the knowledge of the French Staff that will illustrate the vital importance of air supremacy for the Allies. Germany is straining every nerve in anticipation of America's new air squadrons and the Allies spring air offensive. The number of German battleplanes is being doubled, and during the winter motor building factories all over Germany are to enlarge their plant and reinforce their labour. Twenty-nine important new factories were created between February and August, and large orders are being placed in Switzerland. Three-seater 200 horse-power bombing machines are being built capable of carrying eighteen hundredweight of bombs, and of climbing 12,000 feet in thirty-five minutes.

New models of every type are being feverishly produced. These include a new machine for co-operation with infantry. A big German bombing machine which recently landed in Holland was fitted with an electric installation for the purpose of warming the aviator. Simultaneously the Germans are greatly augmenting the personnel of their air services, expediting and encouraging transfers to them.

A captured Ludendorff Order states that the Allies are employing aeroplanes economically in view of the great battles of the future. "We should be wrong to overwork and wear out our air formations, which are inferior in numbers. That infantry must be told that it is impossible to prevent the enemy from flying over our lines. Our airmen must be used sparingly in calm times in order that Germany may have as many machines as possible for great emergencies."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 17th.

Silver is quoted at 13½d. per ounce. The demand is limited, and the market is dull.

RUSSIAN CRISIS. THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE. M. KERENSKI'S SPEECH

M. Kerenski, the Premier, in opening the State Conference at Moscow, began by saying that the Government had convoked the meeting of citizens of a great and free country not in order to discuss political or party quarrels, but in order to tell them openly and frankly the truth as to what the country expected from them and how the nation was suffering. The Government had taken this step so that no citizen should be able to excuse himself later on by saying that he did not know the real situation of the State. The Premier then declared that any attempt to take advantage of the conference to attack the national power as embodied in the Provisional Government would be pitilessly repressed by blood and iron.

"Those who think," he exclaimed, "that the moment has come to overthrow the revolutionary power with bayonets are making a mistake. Let them take care, for our authority is supported by the boundless confidence of the people and by millions of soldiers who are defending us against the German invasion. The Provisional Government is convinced that all of you who have come here will forget everything except your duty towards the country and the revolution. The Government believes that it can tell the truth not only to our friends but also to our enemies—those who are destroying our troops—and those amongst us who are waiting for the moment when they may be able to raise their heads and pour upon the free Russian people. I again say that I will tell nothing from you for we have come together for the first time since the revolution to speak to you frankly and to tell you of the unbearable and immense responsibility we bear despite all the blows we are receiving.

Citizens, the State is passing through a period of mortal danger. I will not say more, for you all understand me. You see it, for each of you experiences it in a different way; but you all know that the task incumbent upon you, namely, the struggle against a powerful, implacable, and organised enemy, demands great sacrifices, self-denial, deep love for our country, and the forgetting of our domestic quarrels. Unfortunately, not all who are able and willing to offer all this on the altar of their country, ruined by the war, and they thus render the critical situation of the country more serious every day. In our political life this progress of disorganisation is even worse, even causing certain nationalities living in Russia to seek the salvation not in close union with the mother country, but in separatist aspirations. On top of all this come the shameful events at the front, when Russian troops, forgetting their duty to their country, gave way without resistance to the pressure of the enemy, and thus forged for their people fresh chains of despotism. We feel so low because we could not free ourselves from the fatal inheritance of the old régime which we hated, but which we obeyed because we feared it. Therefore, now, when power rests on liberty and not on bayonets, we are transported with delight, although there is some hereditary distrust of this new power. Those who once trembled before the Government of autocrats now boldly march against the Government with arms in their hands, but let them remember that our patience has its limits, and that those who go beyond them will have to settle with the Government, which will make them remember the time of Tsarism. We shall be implacable because we are convinced that supreme power alone can assure the salvation of the country, and that is why I shall energetically oppose all attempts to take advantage of Russia's national misfortunes, and whatever ultimatum is presented to us I shall subject it to the supreme power and to me, its head.

POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Referring to the Russian army, M. Kerenski remarked that under the old régime the Russian army was a colossus with feet of clay, and almost without a head. He mentioned the sacrifices and self-denial of the officers, who did their utmost against anarchy and the disorganisation of the army, which have rendered so hard the task of the Russian people and its Government to save liberty and the country.

M. Kerenski then referred to the main problem of the Government, namely, the salvation of Russia and her honour.

"The destructive period," he continued, "of the Russian revolution has passed, and the time has come to consolidate the conquests of the revolution as well as the State itself. For this reason we ask you, citizens: if you feel in your hearts the sacred indispensable fire to attain this object, if you represent here in Moscow the national strength of the country which is necessary in order to assure the country's prosperity. Or else will you give the world and us another picture of decadence? A little while ago we indignantly replied to the proposal to conclude a separate peace, and a few days ago we were witnesses of another attempt, equally base, directed against our Allies. The latter rejected it with equal indignation, and in the name of the great Russian people I say to our Allies that it was the only reply we expected of them."

At these words the gathering rose and loudly cheered the Allied diplomats. Referring especially to Finland, M. Kerenski confirmed the report that the Government would forcibly prevent the reopening of the dissolved Diet.

"I hope," he continued, "that the whole country will approve this decision of the Government. (Cheers.) The Government will endeavour to protect the army against subversive influences which deprive the soldiers of all sense of military duty, and will energetically struggle against the Maximists, and against all attempts by them to corrupt discipline. My colleagues," M. Kerenski concluded, "will describe to you the state of widespread disorganisation existing in our country. In order to remedy this we must all make necessary sacrifices, and abandon our personal and party interests."

The Premier's speech was enthusiastically received by the gathering, which frequently interrupted it by loud cheering, and at its conclusion burst into a storm of applause.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GERMAN WAR CRIMES. LIEBKNECHT'S PAMPHLET. A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT

There has reached me (says *The Daily Telegraph's* Special Correspondent in Rotterdam) a copy of an open letter which Dr. Karl Liebknecht circulated in Berlin last year, and which is believed to have played a great part in the trial which resulted in Germany's most famous Socialist leader incurring a sentence of penal servitude which he is still serving. The document, a leaflet of four pages, bearing on the front a portrait of Liebknecht, is dated Berlin, May 31st, 1916, and is addressed to the Königliche Kommandantur-gericht, Berlin (Berlin District Court-Martial). Whilst setting forth its author's view of the war as a struggle of the masses against the classes throughout the world, it also contains a damning indictment of the rulers of Germany for their initiation and conduct of the war, for the circulation caused consternation to the military authorities, who not merely seized all the copies upon which they could lay their hands, but made it a criminal offence for anyone to be found in possession of it. The following are extracts from the letter, which, so far as is known, by reason of its quick suppression by the German Government, has not previously achieved publication abroad:

The German Government is in its very social and political being an instrument for the exploitation and suppression of the labouring masses. It serves at home and abroad the interests of Junkers, capitalists, and militarism. It is the reckless representative of world political expansion, the strongest driver of competition in armaments, and therefore one of the weightiest exponents in the creation of the causes for the present war. It plotted this war in conjunction with the Austrian Government, and so burdened itself with the chief responsibility for its outbreak. It arranged this war whilst misleading the masses of the people and even the Reichstag.

Compare, for instance, the keeping silent about the ultimatum to Belgium, the making up of the German White Book, the alteration of the Saar's telegram of July 29th, 1914, etc. It seeks to maintain the war feeling in the nation by the most blameworthy means. It carries on the war by methods which, even regarded from the hitherto customary level, are monstrous. Such, for instance, are the invasion of Belgium and Luxembourg; poison gases, the Zeppelins, which are designed to destroy everything living, combatant or non-combatant, in a wide circle below them; the submarine trade war; the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*; the system in the beginning in Belgium; the systematic trapping of Belgian, Polish, Irish, Mohammedan, and other war prisoners in German prison camps for purposes of a traitorous war service and traitorous espionage in the interests of the Central Powers; the treaty of Unter-Sandernitz-Deutschern with Sir Roger Casement, December, 1914, as to the formation, equipment, and training of British soldiers from among the prisoners to form an Irish brigade in the German prison camps; the attempts to use civilian subjects of hostile States who were in Germany, by threatening them with forced internment, for war services of a treacherous character against their country; the dictum "necessity knows no law," etc.

EXPLOITING THE PEOPLE.

The German Government has tremendously increased the want of political rights and the exploitation of the masses of the people by the conditions it imposed under a state of siege. It refuses all serious political and social reforms, serious political and social reforms, whilst by phrases about the supposed equality of all parties, about the supposed reform of political and social treatment, about the supposed "neuroticising," etc., it tries to maintain its hold on the masses of the people for the purposes of its imperialistic war policy. Because of its regard for the agrarians and the capitalists it has entirely failed in the economic provisioning of population during the war, and it has prepared the road for making misery out of the people and their very needs. To-day still it holds fast to its war objects of conquest, and therefore forms the chief hindrance to immediate peace negotiations on the ground of no annexations and no forces of any kind. By the maintenance of the illegal state of siege censorship and so on it smothers public knowledge of uncomfortable facts and criticism of its methods.

The present war is not a war for the defence of the national inviolability or for the liberty of small nations. From the standpoint of the proletariat it signifies only the most extreme concentration and increase of the political suppression, their economic draining, and militaristic slaughter of the life of the working-classes for capitalist and absolutist advantage. To this there is only one answer: the labouring classes of all countries, namely, a sharpened international class fight against the capitalist Governments and dominating classes of all countries, for the removal of every form of suppression and exploitation, and for ending the war by a peace in the Socialist sense. As a Socialist I am on principle an opponent of this war as of the existing military system. The fight against militarism is a life question for the working-classes. The war demands that the anti-militarist struggle shall be carried on with redoubled energy."

M. Nekrasoff, the Minister of Finance, said the Russian Budget was in a profoundly abnormal condition, because it put on one side the cost of the war, and thus in effect there were two Budgets, one giving a false impression of prosperity, the other concealing the germs of a financial catastrophe. The new administrative bodies were absorbing enormous sums. The financial difficulties were largely due to the extraordinary increase in the workers' pay.

M. Nekrasoff then mentioned a series of measures to strengthen the finances, and stated that the Government would have to resort to various commercial monopolies, in particular tea, sugar, and matches

THE WAR MEMORIAL. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Two years ago the British Government resolved to create a National War Museum. As soon as we consider what such a museum must be, and what it must include, it will be seen that it will be not a mere exhibition, but a tribute to the men who have fought and fallen. If it is to illustrate the retreat from Mons, for example, or the first battle of Ypres, it must pay some honour to the heroes of those desperate hours. A war museum, therefore, must in the nature of things be a war memorial, it must pay that debt of honour which has been commonly entrusted to some monument or group of statuary. However highly we may value the potentiality of art in that kind, it will hardly be disputed that a well-planned and adequately-endowed museum will make an appeal to thought and emotion understood by far greater numbers, and in itself far more significant, than any which could spring from monumental sculpture or architecture. We must recognise, therefore, as a fundamental principle of an adequate scheme that the museum must constitute at once the national record and the national memorial of the war.

A HALL OF HONOUR.

The committee appointed to organise the museum, of which Sir Alfred Mond is the chairman and Sir Martin Conway the director-general, have, we understand, adopted this opinion in the plans, which they have formulated and submitted to the War Cabinet. As the effects of the war are limited only by the bounds of the world and by the occupations of humanity, the committee contemplate a museum upon a vast scale. Unless the museum is comprehensive and complete it can only be an insult to the nation. Consider what this means. We have not only to illustrate and provide a visible history of years of gigantic battles by earth and sea and air, of long campaigns, in every quarter of the world. Our museum must tell of the enrolling of armies millions strong, of their training and equipment, and of their transport. But if only the fighting found a place, the tale would be half told. This is a war not only of armies and navies, but of nations. The committee wisely make provision for according due honour to the service of those who never put on uniform, and for recounting those great transformations of civil life which the war has brought about. The miracles of munition manufacture and the work of women in filling the places of men who have gone to fight must find a place beside the trophies of battle.

But the first and highest purpose of the museum must be to enshrine the memory of great deeds. If it does not bring back to us and to those who come after us the men who fought and fell, it is but a collection of curiosities. So the committee have resolved that the museum should have as its centre and heart a room of commemoration, a Hall of Honour, the sanctuary of holy of holies of the temple. What they suggest to realise this ideal is that artists should be called in to create a hall of all the beauty and splendour which they can imagine, around which should be set portraits and statues of such men as the nation may delight to honour. From this hall we might pass to a Memorial Gallery, in which the name of every man who gave his life to the war should be engraved on bronze, while the achievements of ships, regiments, and contingents might be honoured by inscriptions or other devices.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

Such a scheme is ambitious, but in this matter to limit our ambitions is a disgrace. In addition to the hall and gallery described, the committee consider that not less than two large glass-covered courts will be necessary to house and display heavy artillery, tanks, and such things. What would a War Museum be which did not contain a tank or a big gun? But modern artillery, since we have passed from the bronze age into the age of steel, and, indeed, most of the munitions of modern war, cannot be exhibited out of doors. So large courts on ground level are necessary. It is, of course, too soon to draw detailed plans of the museum, but we may perhaps anticipate that round these courts and the central hall and gallery, buildings on two or three floors will be arranged to house the smaller exhibits and the library. This obviously means a structure of great size and heavy cost, but if we cannot face this prospect we had better not attempt the formation of a National War Museum. That the people will demand its construction upon an adequate scale, and that money thus spent will not be grudged, we have no sort of doubt.

The different departments of Government are all taking steps to ensure that the museum shall have every desirable object at its disposal. The Admiralty and the War Office have decided that on the conclusion of the war the National Museum shall have its choice of all war material and trophies captured from the enemy. All official photographs have been collected for the same purpose, all proclamations and Government printing, portraits of all officers, and men who have fallen and those who have won distinction are being assembled. Pictures concerned with the war have been presented and purchased, records of women's work are accumulating, with models in illustration. Measures are being taken to organise a children's section, which will include war toys of all nations. The committee also invite gifts, and will welcome war souvenirs of all kinds, and, indeed, almost any conceivable object which can form a record or illustration.

CHARACTER OF THE MUSEUM.

Such a wealth of material, it may be thought, will be overwhelming, and remembering collections in which no one

A TANK VICTORY. INCIDENTS IN YPRES BATTLE.

Describing an operation with the object of rectifying the line of a recent advance, *The Times* Correspondent at Headquarters says:—

Tanks co-operated, and it was their co-operation which made our success so absurdly easy—and it is not as if it were a mere nondescript bit of open country which we advanced over, for the ground taken, which was north and north-east of St. Julien, included a number of strong points, among them being the Mont du Hibou and Triangle Farm, both of which I have mentioned in former dispatches as particularly formidable obstacles to our advance. At both these places—as well as at the point further up known as the Cookcroft, which was also taken—the foundations and cellars of old farms or other clusters of buildings had been converted by the lavish use of ferro-concrete into really strong fortresses.

The concrete is sometimes soft, and appears thick, and in the best form is strengthened with layers of iron rods of hairpin shape embedded in the material. When a supply of rods of the proper shape was not available the Germans made use of all sorts of strange makeshifts, like the frames of iron bedsteads, stoves, fenders, and similar articles of furniture, gathered among the local ruins, all welded in the solid mass of one huge thickness of concrete. Though the results for formidable defensive works, they are also traps for their garrisons when our men come along.

Yesterday's operation was practically a trial of strength between our movable landships and the stationary concrete forts, and the latter were hopelessly out-matched. The attack was largely a surprise, and before the Germans knew anything was happening each fort had one or two Tanks sitting on its doorstep. In several cases, the mere sight of the monsters looking in at the windows was enough, and the garrisons surrendered out of hand. In some cases they tried to get out by the back doors and run for it, and our machine-gunners had their chance, but invariably this was when the Tank called at the front door only. The presence of another Tank behind was always enough to command discretion and prompt surrender.

One Tank got into trouble 200 yards before reaching its objective, so it made itself into a stationary fort also, and opened fire with all its guns when the Germans came pouring out and tried to run. Our infantry coming close behind dealt with them, and then the crew of the Tank got out, and, taking their machine-guns with them, went on to new conquests, just as Marines from a real ship might do, or dismounted cavalry.

Another Tank got behind its particular fort and opened fire on the back door, but two shots were enough; the garrison came streaming out to surrender. Two other Tanks went to indicated strong points and found them already deserted.

The infantry engaged in the attack had, as the casualties show, an easy job, and their chief business was to take over batches of prisoners surrendering to the Tanks. In several of the forts the Tanks' crews found the Germans just about to begin breakfast, and our men sat down and ate the meals gratefully.

This is by no means the first service rendered by the Tanks in this fighting on the Ypres front, though the ground here, from its nature, and more especially from its present wetness, is singularly ill adapted to Tankmanship.

could see the wood for the trees, we may ask what sort of an exhibition the committee expect their museum to provide. They aim, in the first place, at interesting all the millions of people who have fought or worked for the war, and, secondly, it appears, at showing future generations what the war was like, with what weapons and under what conditions it was fought, and what were its effects upon civilian life. There will be models of ships, batteries, and trenches, models of aircraft, models of munition factories. But not models alone. The gun and the tank, the aeroplane, and perhaps even the submarine, will be shown as they fought. What this means in space may be estimated by the fact that to show models of all the various types of ships now being used by the Navy would require an acre of floor. Photographs and other records will display what women have done in the factories, in the fields, and on the railways. The work of the children, the Boy Scout, the Girl Guide, and all the small employments of farm and mine and office will not be forgotten. So the museum, forgetting no one's part, should become a memorial and a stimulus. Some of us may go to recall what a man did who is dead, some to look again at records of our own work, and some in the future to see how the men and women of our day fought and suffered and conquered for their country.

To the museum also will come the future historian, who will see in calm perspective the agonies and hopes and fears of to-day. It is proposed that the war records and books concerned with the war should be housed in the museum building, thus forming a branch both of the Record Office and of the national library in the British Museum. We understand that the Germans for a similar collection reckon upon 40,000 books. Ours can hardly be smaller, and in addition to books a large collection of newspapers, hostile and neutral, as well as our own, will be necessary to those future students who will appraise our work. If to us and to our enemies alike this is a war for the fate of our posterity, it is supremely necessary to leave behind us a full and ample record of what we have done and tried to do.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY
unequalled for flavour and purity.
Guaranteed to be
**PURE POT STILL
WHISKY**
Famous for over 100 years.
John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SORE THROAT, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILLS.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

By reason of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties it is universally recognised as OVER 60 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

**MARTIN'S
APOLARIS**
BATHING SOAP
BATHING SOAP
BATHING SOAP

**BEEHAMS
La-rola**
YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION
can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beehams' La-rola. It is a skin cleanser, it removes all dirt, oil, and impurities from the skin, and it is also a skin conditioner, it keeps the skin soft and supple, and it is also a skin protector, it keeps the skin from becoming dry and cracked.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

**NAPIER JOHNSTONES
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.**
NAPIER JOHNSTONES
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

\$30 per case.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."

ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON
BREWERY CO. TOKYO.

**RIGAUD'S
KANANGA**
OF JAPAN
TOILET WATER
Beware
of imitations.
RIGAUD & C
PARFUMERS
8, rue Vivienne, 8
Paris-France

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Also carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Oct. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANBU"	On 27th Oct. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Oct. D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

TELEPHONE 26

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

GALUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Ootomso	10th Noon	8th from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailing:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon).
Kobe, YOKKAICHI and Capt. Ogura 16.1.07

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

FAGASAKI and KOBE (SAKI MARU) WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Yoshikawa 12.500

SHANGHAI and KOBE (S KAGA MARU) THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Komatsubara 12.500

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Kato 21,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE (KASHIMA MARU) WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tozawa 21,000

KOBE (YOKOHAMA MARU) (SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon).
Capt. Tozawa 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and Ceylon MARU (SUNDAY, 4th Nov.).
Capt. Tozawa 10,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 222 and 223

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

E. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" and S.S. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANINIAN and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available from 1st June to 31st October.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Amoy, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAWO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st Oct., at 10 A.M.
"KURA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 71 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 744 and 745. M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY.

ORDER THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	Noon	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chaw	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshai	8.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Auteau Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley	4.00 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regia 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shatsichu	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 11.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shat K	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kankou	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays		

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 18TH OCTOBER, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$670, buyers	22 3/4- int. s/o 1917	
INSURANCES.				
Canton	\$50	\$320, buyers	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$20	\$131, buyers	\$27 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310, buyers	15% int. account 1916	
North China	\$25	\$115, buyers	\$60 for 1915	
Union	\$100	\$800	\$21 for 1915	
Wangsin	\$50	\$205	\$10 for year ending 30/6/17	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$73, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$174, buyers	3/- for 1916	
Indo-China Post	\$25	\$225, buyers	30/- for 1916	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$125, sales	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29		
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$95	\$12 for 1916	
Malacca Sugars	\$30	\$29, sellers	3/- for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$86, buyers	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$120, buyers	\$24 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	Ts. 72	Ts. 74 for year ending 30/4/16	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$80, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$90, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30/6/17	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$88	\$34 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$115	\$5.25 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$75	\$54, buyers	30 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$50	\$4 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$85	\$3 int. account 1917	
OILS.				
Langkats	G10	Ts. 14, buyers	Ts. 1 for year ending 30/6/17	
Shells	\$1	107/6	4/- int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	30/-	3/- for 1915/16	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Kailans	\$1	40/-	1/- int. account year ending 30/6/17	
Kauba	\$1	\$23, sellers	None since 1910	
Trench	\$1	25/-	4/- int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Ts. 60	Ts. 160, buyers	Ts. 9 for year ending 30/6/16	
Kung Yik	Ts. 10	Ts. 154, buyers	Ts. 0.00 for year ending 30/11/16	
Oriental C. S. Co. Ltd.	Ts. 50	Ts. 364, buyers	Ts. 6 for 1913	
Shanghai	Ts. 50	Ts. 114, buyers	Ts. 6 for year ending 30/6/17	
Yangtzepoo	Ts. 5	Ts. 54, buyers	NH for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$13	\$64	60 cents for 1916	
China Light	\$5	\$4.10, buyers	None since 1906	
China Provident	\$10	\$74	70 cents for 1916	
Hairy Farms	\$5	\$20, x. div. buyers	\$2 for year ending 30/6/17	
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$73.55, buyers	80 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$95, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30/6/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149	\$2 int. a/o 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$30, buyers	\$1 int. a/o 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 30/6/17	
Hongkong Trans	\$5	\$61, c. & b.	9% int. a/o 1917	
Peak Trans Old	\$10	\$81, sellers	7% for year ending 30/6/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$30, buyers	35 cents for year ending 30/6/17	
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$5	\$1.3 for 1916	
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$54, buyers	70 cents for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$61, sellers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7			

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION	DIVIDED FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.50	65 p.c.	40 p.c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$12.40	25 p.c.	—
Gangaly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.80	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.10	55 p.c.	—
Kempas	\$2	June	\$9.10 x. d.	40 p.c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.10	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.50	25 p.c.	15 p.c.
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.50	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sanderoft	\$2	Jan.	\$4.85	30 p.c.	5 p.c.
Tapah	\$10	Dec.	\$22.75	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/8		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 19th.	
On LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/9
On PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	366 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	381
On NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	63 1/2
Cred. at 60 days' sight	—
On BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	122 1/2
On MANILA.	
On demand	126
On SINGAPORE.	
On demand	123 1/2
On BATAVIA.	
On demand	147 1/2
On HAIKONG.	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON.	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK.	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGN bank's buying rate	\$ 7.45 s.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per set	\$45 80
BAR SILVER per oz.	42 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong 20 cents, pieces	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong 10 "	\$0.12
Canton 20 "	\$2.45 Discount
Canton 10 "	\$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

11.30 a.m.—China Light and Power Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
4.30 p.m.—The Fantasties, Matinee at the Theatre Royal.

TODAY.

9.15 p.m.—Fantasties at the Theatre Royal.

Monday, 22nd Oct.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Wednesday, 31st Oct.—

12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Saturday, 3rd Nov.—

2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League; Sale of Work at the Government House.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs.

Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board: André Bortholot, of Directors.
General Manager: A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:

La FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
La LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
La NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

Tel. No. 2363
[53]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWLING,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141]

The Leader.

in

Turkish

Cigarettes.



in

Turkish

Cigarettes.

From all Tobacco Stores.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sinking ... \$1,500,000, at 2%—\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,500,000
\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butler, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 852,500
Reserve Fund, ... 600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPRIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [87]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10, Des Vœux Road Central & Victoria Road, Hongkong.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINCO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 17,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,390,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.
FORMOSA—AKO, GYAN, KAGI, KANAME, KANLUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHIN-CHING, TAIHOU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.

CHINA—AKO, CANTON, FOOSHOW, HANKOW, KUEIKANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW, OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, SINGAPORE & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

(N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [600]

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wanchow, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Hongkong, Soochow, HANKOW: Shanghai, Hankow, Nanchang, TIENTSIN: Peking, Tientsin, Luanzhou, Tientsin, Hainan, etc.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

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